SYRUP FIGS.

Never Imitated in Quality.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening

or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company

California Fig Syrup Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NEW YORK, N. Y. LOUISVILLE, KY. For sale by all Druggists.-Price, 50c. per bottle. fe20-tu.th&s-84tf

FRIDAY WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. From the Beginning a Notably Fortunate Day in American History.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Washington's birthday occurs this year on Friday, the same day of the week on which he was born. His life and the important and fortunate events connected with it might safely be commended for instruction to the superstitious, especially to those superstition lucky day, at least for Americans.

Friday, May 12, 1775, the Americans captured Crown Point. Friday, May 19, 1775. the American colonies united to resist Great Britain in the revolutionary contest. Friday, June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, in the Continental Congress, made the motion that the colonies declare themselves inde-pendent, and it was carried on July 4, folhoisted and displayed at Fort Schuyler, now Rome, N. Y. Friday, September 19, 1777, occurred the American victory at Bemis Heights. Friday, October 17, 1777, at Saratoga, the British General Burgoyne and whole army surrendered as prisoners of

On Friday, September 22, 1780, the treason of Benedict Arnold was fortunately discovered and its object thwarted. Friday, October 19, 1781. Washington, in personal comthe surrender of the British General Cornwallis and his whole army as prisoners of war, which closed the revolutionary strugn transcendent triumph.

dly assured ultimate success.

Other great and fortunate events in American history on Friday have been as remarkable. On Friday, August 24, 1492, nbus sailed from Palos on his first voyage in pursuit of a new world, and on Fri-day, October 12 following, he discovered America: Friday, September 10, 1813, occur-Perry's victory on Lake Erie, celebrated in the popular song of seventy years ago The tenth of September

Let us all remember.
As long as the world on its axis goes round.
Our tars and marines

On Lake Eric were seen To make the proud flag of Great Britain

Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio, and in two other minor engagements, said "the greatest number of successive es in one day: Friday, July 3, 1863, same day negotiations for the surrender of by the confederates were consummated and realized the next day, practically assuring Union success in the civil war. "Gettysburg and Vicksburg," says the confederate historian, Mr. Pollard, "were twin victories for the federals—twin disasters for the confederates. They disasters for the confederates. They marked the line where the war turned and the fortunes of the southern confederacy

On Friday, April 7, 1865, were thus begun the negotiations by correspondence that resulted in the surrender of General Lee: General: The result of the last week

must convince you of the hopelessness of future resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the confederate states army known as the army of Northern Virginia.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Lieutenant General. Friday has been a very fortunate day in American affairs and one of the best of all days on which to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birth.
WILLIAM R. BALDWIN.

MURPHY SUCCEEDS DEVERY.

Numerous Changes in the Police Force of New York.

A dispatch from New York says: Col. Michael C. Murphy, president of the board of health, walked into the office of Chief Devery at police headquarters yesterday afternoon and announced that he had been appointed commissioner and chief of police

of the city of New York. Commissioner John B. Sexton had been there for hours waiting for news. Devery was waiting as a citizen and not as chief, for Deputy Chief Cortright had been acting as chief all day. Soon after Col. Murphy's announcement Mr. Sexion learned that he had been appointed to take Col. Murphy's place at the head of the health department. Devery was at once appointed first deputy commissioner, Cortright was made deputy chief for Manhatian and Richmond, F. H. McLaughlin for Brooklyn and Elias Clay-

ton for Queens.

Commissioner Murphy at once transferred Capt. Westervelt from the precinct in which the Dey street raid had occurred, the Church street district, to the Charles street station. Capt. Halpin of the Charles street station was put in Capt. Wester-

velt's place. A Georgia judge asked a prisoner it he had any profession. "Yes-horse stealing,"



people can't drink coffee; everybody can drink Grain-O. It looks and tastes like coffee, but it is made from pure grains. No coffee in it. Grain-O is cheaper than coffee; costs about one-

quarter as much.

A BRILLIANT CAREER

SERVICES RENDERED BY REAR AD-MIRAL PHILIP HICHBORN.

Many Notable Achievements in Behalf sels of War.

Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, who relinquished the duties of his office as chief constructor of the navy today, and retires by age limit on the 4th of March, has had an exceptionally brilliant career in the naval service. He is a remarkable example of the self-made man, for, from a mere shipwright apprentice at the Boston yard, he



rose rapidly through the various grades in the construction corps, until in July of 1893 he was appointed chief of the bureau of construction and repair, the highest position in that branch of the service. He has been at all times since his occupation of that important office prominently associated with all matters affecting the designing and construction of our naval vessels, and his individual inventions of naval appliances and improvements are in evidence in our own as well as in all of the big European

Admiral Hichborn was born in Charlestown, Mass. sixty-two years ago. His first noteworthy experience on the sea was a tempestuous voyage from Boston around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he rose to the grade of assistant naval constructor 1869, with the rank of lieutenant 1870, after ten years' service at the Mare Island yard, he was transferred to the Portsmouth, N. H., yard.

In Charge of Monitor Construction. In July, 1875, he received his commission Congress determined to reorganize the navy. pendent, and it was carried on July 4, 1912 lowing: Friday, June 28, 1776, occurred the American victory at Fort Moultrie; on Fri-day, August 2, 1776, the first four delegates affixed their names to the Declaration of Independence, On Friday, January 3, 1777, occurred the American victory at Princeton, Friday, August 3, 1777, the "Stars and Springer" our present national ensign—was he was selected by Secretary Hunt to serve

turreted monitors to double-barbette-turreted coast defense vessels of a very formidable type, the latter device being otherwise known as the "Hichborn turret." This type of turret has since been improved and has become a part of the construction of every turreted vessel of the navy.

In 1884 Admiral Hichborn was selected to go abroad and investigate naval progress in Europe, and Congress found it necessary to authorize two editions of the valuable report which resulted. On his return he was appointed assistant chief of the bureau of construction and repair. While serving as a member of the board on life boats he invented the "Franklin-life buoy," which has been in use in our life buoy," which has been in use in our navy for a number of years, and is in evidence in the Russian, Japanese, German, French and English navies, as well as in the merchant service. Admiral Hichborn received his appointment as chief construcappointed to that office at the beginning

of President McKinley's first term

Innovations He Has Aided. His occupancy has been marked by a number of innovations in naval design and accoutrement, prominent among them heing submarine boats, the sheathing of ships, electrical appliances on shipboard, fireproof wood, water tube boilers and the change from 13-inch to 12-inch guns as the largest caliber gun to be used in the Friday, May 8, 1846, occurred General navy. While at the League Island yard the admiral designed a complete set of ship's boats, which were adopted as standnavy. He has devoted much time to liter-Read Admiral Hichborn is a descendant the Union victory at Gettysburg and on the of an old colonial family, one member of which, Deborah Hichborn, was the mother of Paul Revere. In November, 1875, he married Miss Jennie M. Franklin of Vermont, an accomplished and charming lady. His daughter, Miss Martha Hichborn, has been for some time the belle of the naval social circle. Throughout his entire service Admiral Hichborn has been noted for his consideration and courtesy to all with whom he came in contact, great and small. and respect that invariably repays just and generous treatment.

WANT ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE.

Many Delegates to Cuban Convention Stand for That.

A dispatch from Havana last night says: Nothing definite has been decided upon regarding the question of future relations. Many of the delegates assembled in the convention hall this afternoon to talk over the matter informally. Most of them seem to be impressed with the conviction that if the convention stood out vigorously for absolute independence the United States

Congress would support them. The special committee on relations has instructed its secretary, Senor Juan Gualberto Gomez, to draw up a proposition and submit the same to the committee for consideration. This proposition will, it is understood, deal with the issue in three lead-

ing divisions.

First-That Cuba shall not be made the base of war operations against the United States. Second-That the commercial treaty with the United States shall embody as far as

possible free trade between the two coun-Third-That no foreign treaties shall be

made jeopardizing the independence of The special committee considers that the

danger of Cuba contracting loans she might be unable to pay has been guarded against in the constitution. Instructions on this point and the others were given to Senor Gomez in the form of notes and suggestions. It is understood that the question of naval stations was not

The committee will report Monday at an executive session of the convention. COL. ROOSEVELT BACK.

Vice President-Elect Will Come Here Next Saturday.

Vice President-elect Roosevelt, who has been on a long hunting trip in Colorado, reached New York city at 7:40 o'clock last night on the Chicago Limited over the New York Central, his train being one hour and ten minutes late. He was accompanied from Albany by his old friend, Joseph Murray, superintendent of buildings. Colonel Roosevelt carried a gunease and a grip and looked well. He has taken on flesh in his absence, and his face is tanned. "I really haven't anything of importance to say," said he, in answer to inquiries. "I've had a splendid time hunting. I shall stay in town tonight and go to Oyster Bay tomorrow morning. My family is at Oyster Bay. I expect to go to Washington one week from Saturday."

Hustling Necessary.

Lena-"You've never heard anything bad about me, have you?" Maude-"No. But it has been all I could Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

ROUNSEVILLE WILDMAN.

Sketch of the Ex-Consul General at Hong Kong. Rounseville Wildman, who was drowned by the sinking of the steamer Rio de Janeiro off the Golden Gate yesterday, was bern on March 19, 1864, at Batavia, N. Y. being a son of the Rev. Dr. Edwin Wildman. He was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Syracuse University. At the university he led the class in ath-

After being graduated from Syracuse Mr. Wildman went west and engaged in jour-nalistic work. Before long he was editor of the Idaho Statesman, Boise City, Idaho, and was gaining a literary reputation by contributions to the eastern magazines.

Mr. Wildman next took up politics and was sent as delegate to Congress by Idaho when that territory sought admission into the Union as a state. In Washington Mr. Wildman made many friends, and it was there that he met Miss Letitia Aldrich, niece of United States Senator Stewart of Nevada. Early in 1890 they were married, Nevada. Early in 1890 they were married, and in June of that year they started for Singapore, where Mr. Wildman had been appointed United States consul by President Harrison. Three years later Mr. Wildman was transferred to Barmen, Germany. During his stay at Singapore Mr. Wildman kept up his literary work, and was made a commissioner of the Smithsonian Institution for Siam and Borneo. He gathered large collections of valuable curios, which he sent to educational institutions in which he was interested. He was made

which he was interested. He was made world's fair commissioner for the Straits Settlements, and at the fair had charge of the magnificent exhibits of the Sultan of At the end of President Harrison's administration Mr. Wildman returned to this country. He bought the Overland Monthly, a well-known Pacific coast periodical, and in the three years during which he edited it he largely increased its circulation. In

June, 1897, he was appointed consul at Hong Kong by President McKinley. The President, in making the appointment, had in mind the knowledge of eastern peoples and affairs which Mr. Wildman gained in his residence at Singapore, but nobody could have foreseen the fact that Hong Kong was soon to become a storm center. It is a remarkable coinci-dence that almost as soon as Mr. Wildman, who always had a great reputation for activity, arrived there, the consulate be-



came a point of immonse political impor-tance. First the war with Spain broke tance. First the war with Spain broke out, and Dewey sailed from Hong Kong to sink the Spanish ships at Manila; then the Filipinos made Hong Kong their headquarters, and lastly the outbreak in China made Hong Kong one of the two or three points through which information regarding what was going on in the celestial empire

Aguinaldo made the acquaintance of Mr. Wildman soon after the war between the United States and Spain began, and their relations were friendly until the Filipinos ecame enemies of this country, when Mr. Wildman-who had in the meanwhile been raised to the rank of consul general-naturally turned his knowledge of the insurtor on the 12th of July, 1893, and was re- gents to the advancement of the American cause. Thereupon the Filipino junta in Hong Kong began to abuse Mr. Wildman and made all sorts of accusations against him. It began a suit against him to recover \$40,000, alleging that it had deposited that amount of Filipino revolutionary funds with him, and that he refused to re-In many other ways the Filipinos caused him annoyance.
One of Aguinaldo's tricks was a "faked"

photograph in which the Filipino leader and the consul general were represented together. Mr. Wildman took the matter into court and had the picture suppressed. The disturbance in China proved a se vere tax on Mr. Wildman, who was indefatigable in sifting and sending to the United States government the reports which reached Hong Kong. He resigned the consul generalship recently, and was on his

way home to resume literary work. THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Delay in Acting Upon Them - Their

Present Condition. The idea that an extra session of Congress is inevitable is also having its effect upon the conduct of business in the Senate. The debate on the post office appropriation bill was protracted yesterday and a disposition toward deliberation was manifest. A spirit of contention over the remaining appropriation bills, similar to that shown in the consideration of this one, would certainly lead to the failure of one or more of them.

There are five appropriation bills-including the river and harbor-which have not yet passed the Senate. If desire for debate were restrained, it would not be difficult to dispose of these before the 4th of March. More work has before been done in less time; but if there is to be debate on all the measures fallure of some will surely result.

The Philippine amendment to the army bill is what is feared will excite debate. It is said by democrats that there is no purpose to talk this amendment to death; but republican senator expressed the opinion to a Star reporter today that if that amendment was adhered to it would result in about a week's debate on the army bill alone. It was intimated that it was desirable, if an extra session were to be had, that it would be better to wait and pass

a more complete measure.

There is some sentiment among republicans in favor of abandoning the Philippine amendment, in order to save the Senate from a Philippine debate while appro-priation bills are pending, and leave this question to be dealt with at the extra session. The suggestion is made that th publican managers may possibly adopt this course, if they can be brought to realize that an extra session cannot be avoided. The appropriation bills yet to be acted on

by the Senate, are: The sundry civil, the fortifications, the army, the general deficiency and the river and harbor. Of these the sundry civil and the deficiency have not yet been acted on by the committee.

Church-"You say your boy at college writes for the magazines?"
Gotham—"Yes; he's written several articles for them." don't suppose he's a professional

"What do you mean?"
"Why, he doesn't write for money." "Doesn't he? You ought to see some of the letters he writes to me!"-Yonkers

000000000000 "It's Only a **Question of Time"** HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Could cure your Cough at once if you'd let it.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DISCUSSES Country Must Manfully Face Its New Obligations - Application of

Detroit. After reviewing the political and commercial history of the country from Washington's time to the present Mr. Smith took

up the question of expansion. Regarding the attitude of this country toward its new possessions he said: "We did not seek the responsibilities that

possessions he said:

"We did not seek the responsibilities that have come upon us, but, having come, we will not shirk them. The glorious work of Dewey and his men behind the guns was completed in a single morning. The Spanish fleet was destroyed. The menace on the Pacific vanished. But who then demanded that he should sail away? What voice in Congress was then raised to call for his withdrawal? What voice in the country then proposed that he should leave the harbor of Manila? On the contrary, when he reported that troops were needed to hold the city, who did not insist that the troops should be sent? We cannot take obligations today and repudiate them tomorrow. We are in the Philippines by public law, by moral right and by treaty covenant, and we are there for liberty, for humanity and for civilization. What American will undertake to blot the American name by declaring that American rule is wrongful and oppressive rule? Who will venture to assert that any people lose their freedom simply because the chosen flag of freedom floats over them? Why should any man who loves the stars and stripes, which are the emblem of all we hold dear, believe that they do not carry liberty and justice and protection wherever they may be unfurled over other lands?

"Through all the anxious weeks of last summer, when tragic fate hung over China, and through all the weary months of negotiation, what American has not turned with pride to the attitude and action of the Pres-

tlation, what American has not turned with pride to the attitude and action of the President of the United States? His was the voice of mingled resolution and restraint in the critical hour, and his has been the un-varying word of reason and moderation in all the later counsels. The President and Secretary of State, faithful to American principles, have carried American diplomacy to new heights. But the prelude and the prerequisite of that brilliant chapter was the preceding and glorious chapter at Ma-nila. Three years ago no power would have asked or cared what the United States thought or proposed in China. Three years thought or proposed in China. Three years ago, had the tragedy of Pekin come then, we should have been compelled to look-on helplessly and hopelessly from a distance, and been wholly dependent on foreign aid for the rescue of our beleaguered minister. It was our possession of the Philippines that gave us the moral position, the acknowledged right and the physical force to share in the advance of Christendom. That demonstration of our power incalculably enhanced the prestige, the influence and the opportunity of our country. fluence and the opportunity of our country, and whether we were to retreat or hold fast, then or now, was and is the turning point which decides whether we are to sacrifice all that we have gained and earn the contempt of the world, or whether we are worthy of our high estate and equal to its great responsibilities.

"We are face to face with the problem

of Cuba. It is not for me and this is not the hour to discuss the questions it involves. But there is one truth for which all times are fit and on which all Americans are unrestrained. The Monroe doc-trine is the dominant law of the American continent. It has been during three-quarters of a century, and it will be during all the centuries to come. No declaration of Congress impairs its validity or its force. and all declarations of Congress are to be interpreted in harmony with its principles. We do not seek in Cuba any recognition which is not in essence and in substance embraced in the Monroe dectrine, or any authority which did not justify and demand our intervention in 1808, but we may well leave all possible developments of the fu-ture to be determined by the enforced ap-plication of our historic policy when the to agree now upon safeguards which shall security and spare the necessity of resorting to reserved rights hereafter. Whatever is to be done should be done in the interest of the people of Cuba, and we, who through blood and sacrifice have giver them their independence and liberty, will be their truest friends and their surest re liance in the new career on which they

"The American people do not desert duty. American resolution does not retreat. We shall encounter difficulties. We may make some mistakes. But through difficulties and over mistakes we shall go steadily forward, with American faith and courage to the sure fulfillment of the American mis-

LETTER FROM "PAT" CROWE. Assures Mr. Cudshy He is Innocent of Kidnaping His Boy.

A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., last night says: Pat Crowe has been heard from under circumstances that indicate that he is soon to make a public appearance, E. A. Cudahy is in receipt of a letter bearing Crowe's signature. The handwriting has been tested by comparison, and it is the opinion of the Pinkertons, Chief Donahue and other authorities that the signature is genuine. The letter is dated South Omaha, February 15, but the envelope indicated that it had

en mailed in Omaha. Owing to the fact that the letter is now in the Pinkerton office, Chicago, and that no copy was retained here, Mr. Cudahy is unable to repeat it verbatim. Mr. Cudahy and Chief Donahue have made its con tents known, however. Crowe explains in the letter that he has heard that the Omaha police are looking for him, and believe him to be one of the kidnapers of Edward Cudahy, jr. He maintains that he is innocent, and says that he has no knowledge of the affair, excepting what he has read in the newspapers. He says he will drop into Omaha some day and prove him-self innocent, and that he would have done so long ago had he not been afraid that he might suffer the fate of the negro who was

lynched at Leavenworth.

Crowe says that Omaha people must have cooled off considerably by this time and expresses the opinion that he will soon be able to come here with safety. He makes an appeal to the chief of police and Mr. Cudahy for protection, and says he will expect them to stand between him and vio-lence. In conclusion, he says he is much burt to think that Mr. Cudahy suspects him of being guilty of the kidnaping and exresses appreciation of the kindness Mr. Cudahy has shown him in the past. "When I received this letter," Mr. Cudany explained, 'I was determined not to take too much for granted, so I sent it to Chicago, as I know Ma Pinkerton has samples of Crowe's writing and would be able to identify it without difficulty. A few days later I heard freign Mr Pinkerton. He said he had compared the writing with a

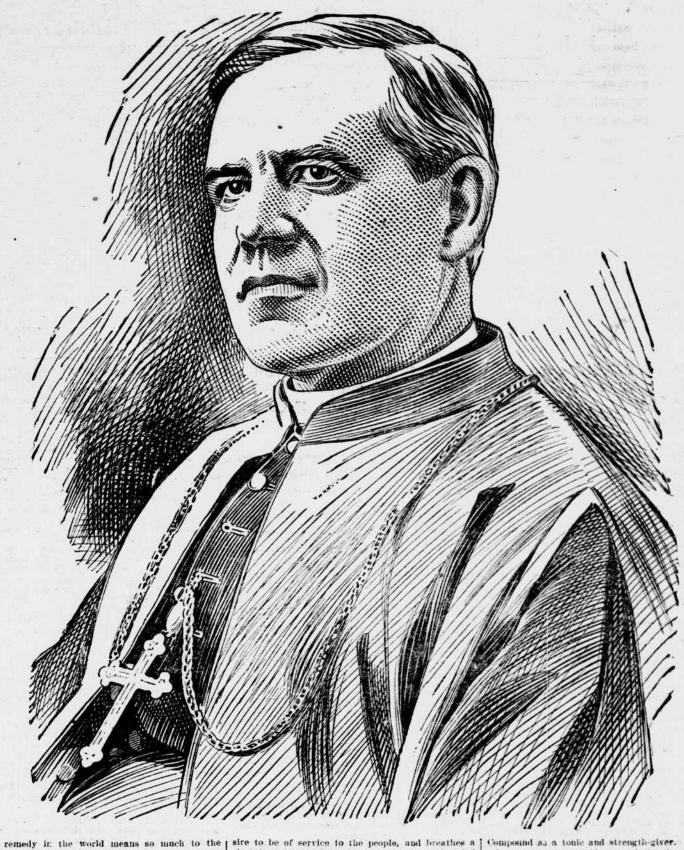
sample of Crowe's chirography, and that they were the same beyond question. I wouldn't be surprised now if Crowe should show himself almost any time. I believe the letter was writter in food faith.
"I don't think the letter was written either in Omaha or SouthsOmaha. It bore the date line 'South Comaha, Neb., Feb. 15,' but the postmark on the envelope showed that it had been mafled in Omaha. It was probably written some distance from here and sent in a separate envelope to some friend in Omaha or South Omaha, who remailed it. This was done for the obvious purpose of keeping his present whereabouts

a secret. He evidently wants to come in voluntarily without giving detectives the honor of having captured him." A Story of King Victor.

King Victor Emmanuel is an early riser and very active. One morning at 8 he arrived unexpectedly at the office of administration of the royal household, which is situated opposite the palace. He only found the servant, sweeping and dusting. The king took out a cigarette and walked up and down, waiting. At 9:30 the first clerk arrived. The king asked at what hour the employes were expected to be at the office. "At 8 o'clock, majesty," replied the embarrassed official. "And it is now 9:30." remarked the king, taking up his hat and leaving the premises. Since then the whole of the persons employed at the office have made their appearance punctually at 8 a.m., thanks to the personal vigilance of the king. The same of the persons of the personal vigilance of the famous lines in sorrow by the stand in sorrow by the standard in standard in

GEN. SMITH ON EXPANSION WONDERFUL GURES BY PAINE'S GELERY COMPOUND.

Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, was the chief speaker last night at the sixteenth annual celebration of Washington's birthday by the Michigan Club of Postmall the Bishop of Burlington.



sick and suffering as Paine's Celery Compound. recommended by men and women whose only motive is their love for their fellow-men, and the hope that what Paine's Celery Compound has done for them it may do for the readers of their testimonials.

Paine's Celery Compound is not a patent medicine. and must be distinguished from patent medicines It is a prescription which is put within the reach of every man and woman in the civilized world-the prescription of the greatest of American physicians the crowning result of his years of study and experience. It is the wonderful prescription of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth Col-

The following letter from Bishop Michaud, one of the ablest priests in the Roman Catholic Church in

No remedy it the world has been endorsed and of the great superiority of Paine's Celery Compound over all the so-called remedies that have recently advertisements: Wells & Richardson Co.: Gentlemen: I have been asked why I recommended

Paine's Celery Compound, and I desire to put on record frankly my reasons for this endorsement, hoping that my words may inspire those readers who need health and strength with faith to try Paine's Celery Compound and prove to themselves

language and the tradition of kindred moral ideals. No doubt it is only very rarely that

any man or woman in either nation can rise to the height of becoming a common herit-

ige. Scott may be said to have achieved it

in literature in a former generation, and

possibly Tennyson in this, for we doubt if any American regards Tennyson as merely

a "Britisher." But be that as it may, the queen certainly achieved this glory, and as

the representative of what is noblest in public and private life has taken her place

in the hearts of both branches of the race. It is no mere rhetorical flourish for Ameri-

cans to say that they felt for her as "our queen." That this desire of both peoples

to share in what is best in either may long

continue is our earnest wish. It is our be-

lief that it will and must continue as long as we speak the same language and read

the same Bible, and as long as Mr. Lincoln

and the queen remain as examples of public

duty. As long as we strive to obey the same standards of conduct we must admire

the same human qualities; must feel the same reverence for those who possess them;

must experience the same sense of grief at their loss, and must show the same pride in

the memory of the great dead. It was, in truth, inevitable, the queen being what she

was, and the Americans being conscious of her high qualities, that they should be al-

most as deeply touched by her death as we were, and should feel our loss almost as if

it were their own. Though not in a polit-

ical, yet in the moral sense there is a blank

n their lives as in ours. A living reminder

of what is the true standard of public and

private duty has passed away from them as

We have dwelt above on the general feel-

ing of the American people for the queen, and the influences and conditions underlying it. It will, however, be not inappropriate to remark also on the very special and

quasi-personal relations that existed between the queen and the various Presidents of the United States. We do not believe we

ing sovereign and representative of the other half of the English-speaking race, and that this feeling was reciprocated by the queen. The greatness of the charge placed on either, and the instinctive sense

of copartnership in the joint task of pre-siding over the Anglo-Saxon kin, created a feeling of sympathy which, even when un-conscious, must have had great results. One

sees an indication of the personal ties thus created in the letters written by the queen

to the widows of the two Presidents who died at the White House during her reign— Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Whether

Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Whether any of the other kings or queens of Europe wrote letters on those occasions we do not know, but we may be sure that if they did they were of a perfectly different kind. These letters to Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Garfield were, if we remember rightly, made public; but did the queen ever write or receive private or quasi-private letters from

ceive private or quasi-private letters from the Presidents of the United States? Possi-

the Presidents of the United States? Possi-bly it would have been considered constitu-tionally undesirable at Washington and in

London to enter into such direct communi-

pound has been used successfully.

taken Paine's Cesery Compound for liver trouble of long standing, and says: "It has done more good

Several priests have spoken to me in praise of this remedy, and I believe it has the confidence e Even did I not know from personal observation of

the worth of Paine's Celery Compound, I should feel like praising it for the simple reason that it is prepared by the Wells & Richardson Co., a firm whose members I have known for nearly a quarter of a entury, and in whom I have perfect confidence. JOHN S. MICHAUD. Coadjutor Bishop of Burlington.

There is no household in the land that can honestly afford to be without this remedy. It is a simple matter to test its astonishing efficacy.

THE QUEEN AND AMERICA President's bier, and no American wished

STRIKING EVIDENCES OF RESPECT ON THIS SIDE.

Manifestations in England at Lincoln's Death Cited-Victoria's Personal Interest in Our Presidents.

From the London Spectator. Nothing has been more striking, nothing more moving to the British as a nation, than the way in which the queen has been mourned and her memory reverenced in the United States. The English-speaking people of America almost with one voice have joined the English-speaking people of the British empire in their expressions of affection for the queen. The outside world has wondered at the spectacle, and has asked how it comes about that a people who are always anxious to proclaim their republicanism and their indifference to the claims of monarchy have held a national mourning for a foreign queen. Even Englishmen have not quite understood the true nature of American feeling, and have sought about for special explanations of the way in which the people of the United States have been moved. Some have thought to find an explanation in the fact that queen took the side of the Union in the civil war anad was always politically friend of America; others declare that the queen's domestic virtues specially appealed to the American people; while others, again, trace America's grief to the fact that Americans honor womanhood beyond other sentative of all that is best in woman.

No doubt in a sense all these reasons are true, but they are not by themselves sufficient. The true explanation lies much deeper, though it includes those just stated. The American people have felt the queen's death, because they and we bedeath so deeply because they and we long to the same race, speak the same lan-guage, follow the same ideals, moral, social, and political—because, in brief, truth, jus-tice, freedom, honor, honesty, sincerity and "the conduct of a gentleman" mean not something that needs a shade of difference something that needs a snade of difference in translation, but exactly the same things to them and to us. Americans and Englishmen are, as Carlyle said, all subjects of King Shakespeare. They all vibrate to the deep elemental emotion of Wordsworth, to the passion of Byron, to the magic spiendor of Scott. These are the essential reasons why the American people felt the sons why the American people felt the death of the queen as we felt it ourselves, and not as foreigners. They were sharers in our sorrow, while the foreigner, however much he was struck by the queen's high character and however anxious he was to show his respect, was merely an external sympathizer.

Theirs was no complimentary mourning, for they are of the house. The feeling expressed by the American people is, in fact, a proof of the essential oneness of the En-glish-speaking race. It is impossible for any person, sovereign or president, poet or divine, philosopher or weaver of romance, to rise to the very highest place in either land without becoming the common property of both peoples. Say what we will, we are sharers in the really great. The smaller men are sectional, and may belong ex-clusively to one nation, but in the highest both have a share. We English felt this in the case of Mr. Lincoln. For a time he belonged only to America, and was ignored and misunderstood by a large part of our

At the Fanny Allen Hospital, an institution in which I am deeply interested, Paine's Celery Com-The Sisters of Mercy at Mount St. Mary's Acadthis country, tells on its face of his kind-hearted de- emy, on Mansfield ave., rely upon Paine's Celery a way that could possibly appear or be represented as "patronizing." The queen in her to challenge that right. The British nalong life had known many Americans, and tion recognized in the dead President a representative of what was highest and noblest in the English-speaking kin, and ever since his memory has been well nigh as

had many American friends, men and wo-men, and though she had never been to America, she had doubtless a very accurate notion of the trend of American feeling and much revered here as in the United States. It is the same with Washington. No Enopinion. She clearly understood the people of the United States, for she never once glishman ever dreams of thinking of Washington in the way he thinks of foreign nanever by her personal action did anything tional heroes. He may admire and respect the foreigner, but for the American there that was 'esented or disliked in America. She was, in truth, the "great and good is always in addition that thrill of emotion which is added by the freemasonry of race,

plomacy the words rang true.

friend" of the American people, as they were hers, and when their Presidents ad-

dressed her in that formal phrase of di-

Rhodesian White Ants. From Nature.

An interesting description of the ravages of white ants, or termites, in Rhodesia is furnished by the Rev. A. Leboeuf to "The Zambesi Mission Record" for January. The special interest of the contribution centers in the account of the damage done to property by white ants in Rhodesia, which seems to be even greater than in India. It is no uncommon thing, says the writer, for the colonist, on returning from his day's labor, to find the coat he left hanging on a nail of his cottage wall and the books on the table absolutely destroyed by these tiny marauders. Nor is this all. "On awakening next morning." writes Mr. Leboeuf, "you are astonished to see in the dim light a cone shaped object rising from the brick floor a short distance from your bed, with two holes on the top like the crater of a miniature volcano. Upon closer examina tion you discover that the holes have just the size and shape of the inside of your boots, which you incautiously left on the brick floor the night before. They have given form and proportion to an ant heap and nothing is left of them except the nails as the same dismal story-with variations of apparel and all perishable objects, it be admitted that there are drawbacks to the lot of a settler in Rhodesia.

A Ticket over the N. Y. Central and Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

Geo. H. Daniels, esq., General Passenger Agent of the N. Y C. R. R., at a public dinner at the Waldorf, said: "For years I have taken no medicine but Humphreys' Specifics. My parents fed the whole family on these little pills; never had any other remedy in the house, and I am the smallest of eleven children. So much for Humphreys' Specifics. I should advise all those who are raising children to get packages of it and carry it around with them. It is the most reliable thing you can get-except a ticket over the New York Central."

CFDr. Humphreys' Book mailed free. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. Wil-

"77" breaks up Colds that hang on.